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# HALLMARK

united states army security agency



CHANGE OF COMMAND

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## Who's Afraid of Who?

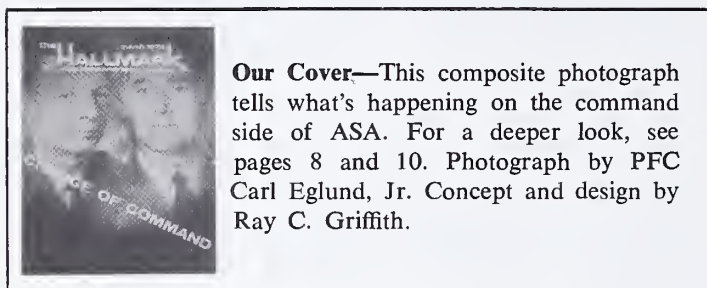
Many whites are afraid of physical violence from blacks. Many blacks are afraid of hassles from whites. We are all afraid because we don't understand what is happening in the world around us.

Many blacks are afraid of the white superiority complex. Many whites are afraid that blacks want a piece of their pie. That's where the problem comes in. Because it's not the whites' pie at all. The pie belongs to everybody in the United States who's willing to work for it. The black man wants an equal share for an equal amount of effort and he hasn't been getting it.

Whites also think that the black person hasn't been getting it and this might be the one place where whites and blacks agree. But it's also the point of departure for their basic difference. The difference is the black man wants his share of the pie; not more than his share and not somebody else's pie. The white is concerned that if the black gets a bigger share, he (the white) will have to give up part of his share.

The fact of the matter is, there's plenty of pie for everybody and the pie can be made bigger if we allow more people a chance to help it grow. This is what Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., tried to accomplish in his lifetime—create an understanding that there was enough pie for everyone. The black doesn't want a handout, but he does want equal opportunity to get at the pie. Everyone can benefit. The bigger the pie, the bigger each piece. Even if more people share it the individual benefit is greater.

We can't begin to understand what makes each person tick. It's difficult to overcome prejudice, myth, legend, and stereotype, but there's one thing we all can do and that's make the pie bigger. *Equal opportunity for blacks means greater opportunity for whites.* Take a moment and learn to know your brother a little better—eat a piece of pie with him. Don't be afraid.



**Our Cover**—This composite photograph tells what's happening on the command side of ASA. For a deeper look, see pages 8 and 10. Photograph by PFC Carl Eglund, Jr. Concept and design by Ray C. Griffith.

Winner of 2 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association as one of the best Government Publications produced in 1970 and 1971.

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Ruth Ozzello—

## ASA Wife of the Year

Committees were formed and meetings were held. Sessions produced nominees and then . . . a winner was announced.

Mrs. Ruth Ozzello has been chosen the Army Security Agency's Wife of the Year for 1973 and will be the Agency's representative in the Army Wife of the Year Contest.

Ruth began her volunteer work 14 years ago and hasn't stopped since. The wife of First Sergeant John P. Ozzello travelled to Egypt, Finland, California and Taiwan before arriving at Ft. Devens, MA. Throughout the world, she's worked fervently with the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Officers Wives Clubs and community activities.

Her remarkable ability as a leader and communicator was enough reason for Mrs. Ozzello to represent the Tri Service NCO Club in Taiwan. There she was invited to the Royal Palace to have tea with Madame Chiang Kai-Shek.

She also organized an ASA Wives Club there which actively supported two orphanages. This rewarding experience influenced the adoption of the Ozzello's third child from the St. Benedictine Orphanage near Taipei. She continued supporting worthwhile organizations while at Ft. Devens, and subsequently was elected to be the first president of the woman's auxiliary of the John F. Kennedy Chapter of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the US.

The selfless spirit of the other ASA Wife of the Year candidates helps maintain the image of American military families as socially aware people willing to help others as well as themselves.

Mrs. Karen Zachar has a remarkable talent in improving and solidifying German-American relations. Her keen interest in the dependents at Wobek Detachment (USA-SAFS Augsburg) have earned her much respect.

Mrs. Mary Catherine Harbin has become actively involved with a local German family in addition to her PTA, Red Cross, and American Youth activities.

Mrs. Jeannette Daly from Kagnev Station ran the "Swim and Stay Fit" program in addition to working with the Wives Club, Cub Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Mrs. Betty Lou Cagley has worked with many disadvantaged youth, helping them develop and mature into responsible adults. She is with her husband and two children in Berlin.

Mrs. Jeannemarie Holterman, Ft. Meade, MD has been a volunteer at Leper and Tuberculosis Hospitals. She has also worked with handicapped children.

Mrs. Marie Rector, Vint Hill Farms Station, VA, spends many volunteer hours with needy families while participating actively in the Army Community Services.

Mrs. Patricia Bates has been particularly active in community church activities. She is now involved in activities surrounding Ft. Hood, TX, including the Ft. Hood Thrift Shop.



Ruth Ozzello



Mary Harbin



Karen Zachar



Marie Rector



Jeannemarie Holterman



Patricia Bates



Betty Cagley



Jeanette Daly

## Supply men in ASA

# The Key To Success

*A little lively reader response is always welcomed by any journalist and the article on ASA's communications repairmen, appearing in the December 1972, issue of THE HALLMARK elicited just such a response.*

*As a follow-up, the men of the Signal Supply Section, Electronic Maintenance & Supply Division, located at Vint Hill Farms Station, VA, wrote a short story on the enigma of the ASA "Supply men".*

Napoleon, Hitler, and other so called conquering fanatics never made it to the top for the simple reason they left their supplies behind them. So it is in ASA, the supply man is the link between accomplishing and almost accomplishing the mission. The maintenance man would be in sad shape if he didn't have the needed repair parts on hand. And it's the communications electronics repair parts specialist's (whew!), duty to perform that service worldwide.

It's often overheard "what does a dumb supply man know?" Although the supply school is short (12 weeks) it gives the soldier some knowledge of what is expected of him. ASA has its own way of doing things, the 76U20s have to relearn the supply system the ASA way . . . which involves a little accounting, knowledge of civilian equipment, reading schematics, and so forth.

"Supply men set and maintain standards of excellence in personal conduct, leadership, and all logistic missions assigned." (*The Logistician*)

by The Signal Supply Section  
Vint Hill Farms Station



SP5 Roger MacGregor takes an inventory of the integrated circuitry board.



Signal Supply Section OIC, CW2 Ronald A. Altman (left) and SGT Daniel Hummel make a periodic spot check of the repair parts.



SGT Daniel Hummel accomplishes one of the most important jobs of parts supply. Ordering needed supplies.



SP5 John Lee, left, gives a supply orientation to SP7 Amos Murphy a maintenance man. All maintenance men receive on-the-job-training in the supply room.



## Doubletalk can cost you a bundle!



*What is it that is so nice to have around the house, you can use it in bed, your car, or office; you speak to it, it talks back; it's convenience is almost indispensable, but it can be dangerous?*

Although you might have offered some unusual answers to this question we all know that it is the telephone.

It is recognized that virtually all conversations carried over any telephone circuits are vulnerable to unauthorized monitoring. Unauthorized monitoring may be accomplished by what is commonly referred to as wire tapping. However, radio may also be used to accomplish the same purpose where microwave or high frequency radio is used in lieu of telephone land lines. Thus, the telephone continues to be a most dangerous yet indispensable instrument when it is located in spaces where classified work is performed and/or discussed. Because it is so convenient and familiar, individuals often become careless and discuss classified information while talking on the telephone. In areas where secure telephone systems are not provided, the tendency to engage in discussing classified information through use of private codes, techni-

cal slang, or "double-talk" may easily become a routine practice. This constitutes a growing security hazard, even though disclosing classified information during telephone conversations is strictly prohibited except over approved circuits.

Some people think that microwave emissions are fairly safe because these emissions are relatively directional—that is, usually "beamed" in one direction—and can be monitored only within the approximate line-of-sight of the transmitting antenna. Unfortunately, this is not true. For one thing the microwave "beam" is not truly directional—there is a considerable amount of "leakage" or "spill-over" at the sides and back of the transmitting antenna. Secondly, the main lobe or beam is usually quite wide, allowing the signal to be heard over a relatively wide area. Also, if a monitor can get behind the receiving station and in a general direction from the transmitting station, he too will hear the signal since the emitted signal doesn't suddenly stop at the intended receiving station. These conditions occur more often than most people realize.

We must bear in mind that a high proportion of Department of Defense telephone conversations are transmitted over the AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network), utilizing microwave transmitters and that this system serves most major military installations in the United States and overseas areas. These conversations are transmitted in the clear from microwave radio relay link towers. Consequently, such transmissions are readily vulnerable to surreptitious interception, recording and analysis. No tapping of lines or telephone instruments is necessary. Many persons often fail to recognize that the unintended listener is perhaps an expert who won't be

misled by any of the self-devised and unauthorized protective practices engaged in by participants. The use of private codes, technical slang, or "double-talk" cannot be considered as providing (even minor) protection against the ability of a trained analyst.

In addition to the threat posed by the trained agent, most of what is said over unclassified telephone lines may be heard by numerous other "uninterested parties," such as telephone operators, repair men, secretaries, receptionists, or anyone who, being just plain curious and UNAWARE OF THE CLASSIFIED CONTENT, may repeat overheard sensitive information in all innocence. The most frequent violators appear to be individuals who:

- Are simply careless and let classified information slip into their conversations.
- Disclose classified information in order to expedite a "rush project."
- Use private codes, "double-talk" or technical slang in an attempt to talk around classified information.

The security threat resulting from these practices is quite apparent when one considers the sensitive information overheard during the authorized COMSEC monitoring of some unclassified military telephone circuits, microwave link included. Again, it should be noted that AUTOVON is one of the microwave links. Therefore, all personnel must remain conscious of this threat when using the telephone.

Don't be drawn into a classified discussion over any unsecure telephone system. Whenever there is a possibility that a telephone conversation may get involved in a classified discussion or that the urgency of the matter which is classified dictates direct telephone conversation, and secure telephone service is not available, send a classified message using a desirable precedence to expedite delivery.

**The Survivor Benefit Plan** tries to protect the families of deceased service members.

The cost—or deduction in retired pay—for the number of participating dependents is computed on an individual basis. The amount which is deducted will depend upon his or her age at retirement, age of spouse at retirement and the age of the youngest child covered. On the average, the cost for this protection will run about one half per cent of monthly retired pay (or lesser base amount if chosen). This amount is deducted from the retiree's pay only as long as at least one child remains an eligible SBP beneficiary.



**It could be yours**—If you (or anyone you know) are at least one quarter degree Alaskan Indian, Aleut or Eskimo, and a US citizen and were born before December 18, 1971, there is a chance that you are eligible to apply for benefits outlined under the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, signed by the president last year.

The Federal Government has authorized distribution of nearly \$1 billion and 40 million acres of land to those who qualify.

Those who think they may be eligible may request an application form by writing:

John Hope, Coordinator  
Alaska Native Enrollment Office  
Pouch 7-1971 (B)  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Deadline for applying is March 30, 1973.

**Promotion News**—The Army is easing a few retirement requirements which may be to your benefit.

The requirement to complete two years active duty service in your new grade after promotion to pay grades 06, 05, W4 and W3 before being eligible to voluntarily retire was suspended effective January 1, 1973. This suspension remains effective until June 30, 1973.

Individuals serving in these grades who are otherwise eligible to retire need only complete six months of active duty in that grade before requesting retirement.

But the needs of the service come first and the Department of the Army has the final word on retirement applications.



**It's that time again**—Christmas isn't the only season of giving; but it surely is the most festive.

All Federal Income tax returns should be filed with an Internal Revenue Center as indicated on the back cover of the 1040 instructions.

The Internal Revenue Service exchanges information with state tax officials concerning returns filed with various states. This makes it important that a serviceman's return show his legal residence in addition to his local mailing address if different.

Members should also include duty station, rank or rating branch of service, and social security number to preclude any inference that he is a resident, for income tax purposes of any state.

The IRS says it pays to fill out tax returns carefully. First, check your arithmetic. Second, use the peel-off address label on your tax package. Third, make sure your social security number, name and address are correct; and finally—sign your return. Help yourself get an earlier refund.



**Now it's law**—Some 537,000 women veterans including 9,000 discharged from military service during the past fiscal year, will benefit from the new "women veterans' bill of rights" in the recent Veterans' education and training law.

Women veterans now comprise 1.9 per cent of the Nation's veteran population, with 307,000 or 57 per cent, with World War II service.

The new law allows them additional GI Bill payments for their husbands. It also makes VA dependents educational assistance, death pensions and GI home loans available to widowers of women veterans on the same basis as for widows of men who served in the armed forces.

**A real winner**—The Army Security Agency recently received an Army Commendation Award for outstanding achievement in the reduction of costs through Value Engineering (VE). VE changes and proposals initiated by ASA resulted in a FY72 savings to the Army of \$4.7 million—over 472 per cent of ASA's goal.

VE is a vital tool in cutting costs, especially important when Defense dollars are being reduced.

Other commands which received the award were the US Army Safeguard Systems Manager, Army Corps of Engineers and the US Army Materiel Command.

**There's no discrimination here**—for military legal offices still operate under the open door policy. If you or your dependents have a legal problem or question, help can be found at the post legal office.

It's important that both the husband and wife are aware of this, particularly when the husband is serving an unaccompanied tour. The family of a military member can seek assistance concerning taxes, landlord problems, notarization of documents and a variety of other legal problems.



# MI Evolved Over the Centuries

Reprinted from the INTELEGRAM, US Army Intelligence Command

pictures & photographs contributed by NSA



"If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles." So wrote Sun Tzu about 500 B.C. in "On the Art of War."

Throughout history, the ability of commanders to know their enemies and their own capabilities has determined the success or failure of campaigns and the rise and fall of empires. The process of obtaining this knowledge has evolved into what we now call military intelligence.

In the fifth century B.C., the Spartans practiced the art of cryptography for military purposes. They designed a device called the "scytale" for transposition ciphers. It consisted of a staff of wood encircled by a narrow strip of leather or papyrus.

A secret message was written on the strip along the length of the staff. The strip was then unwound and dispatched. The disconnected letters were meaningless unless the strip was rewound around a staff of exactly the same diameter. Also the Greeks prepared the world's first instructional text on communications security.

Intelligence operations have been conducted throughout recorded history. The Bible tells how Joshua sent spies into Jericho, and how Moses sent reconnaissance parties into the Promised Land.

But the first formal organization for the collection of military intelligence appeared in the days of Julius Caesar and the Roman Legions. Ten men called *speculatores* were assigned to each legion to collect information.

Julius Caesar exploited a polybius

square or "checkerboard" alphabet matrix system for military purposes during the Gallic Wars. Refining Caesar's adaptation of the Greek system later produced the Caesarian alphabet to conceal plain text.

After Rome fell, formal organization for military intelligence disappeared from Europe for many centuries. Feudal armies used spies and reconnaissance, but there is little evidence of organized intelligence systems. Such systems were employed by the Mongols under Genghis Khan in his conquest of most the known world.

When Europe emerged from the Middle Ages, organized systems for the collection of military intelligence reappeared. Venice and other Italian city-states established permanent embassies abroad, an important step in obtaining strategic intelligence and establishing bases for espionage networks.

Throughout Europe, permanently organized standing armies replaced the conscript forces of the feudal era. Professional military forces developed, and the need for intelligence staffs was recognized.

In Germany, intelligence became a function of the quartermaster, as he preceded the troops to arrange for quarters and hence conducted reconnaissance. In France and in Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus, intelligence developed as a separate staff function which gradually spread throughout Europe and eventually, through European advisors, to the United States Continental Army in the Revolutionary War.

General Washington was assisted in intelligence operations by General von Steuben, who acted as Washington's principal intelligence staff officer, and by Major Benjamin Tallmadge, who directed the collection effort.

Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State in the 1790's, designed a wheel cipher which provided an immense variety of secure ciphers. Not until the early 20th Century, however, did the Army, recognizing the full value of Jefferson's design, adopt a nearly



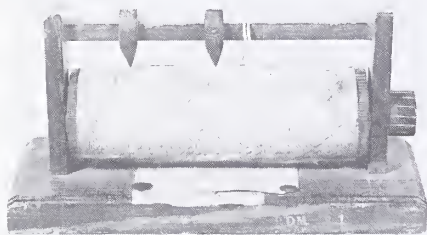


identical device. Surprisingly, few names in American history approach Jefferson in the field of cryptology.

During the War of 1812, the United States was the target of intelligence operations by the British. The British Minister in Washington established a network of agents in the United States and provided detailed reports to London prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

On the other hand, U.S. intelligence efforts during the War of 1812 were largely haphazard, except for some individual commanders. General Andrew Jackson had an extensive intelligence network in Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, which included the forces of the pirate, Jean Lafitte.

During the Civil War field commanders both Union and Confederate placed primary reliance on their own detectives, scouts and spies to provide intelligence. Detective Allan Pinkerton organized a Federal Secret Service as a result of his task to protect President Lincoln. Although effective in counterintelligence, anti-terrorism and sabotage, Pinkerton's Secret Service was not very successful in combat intelligence.



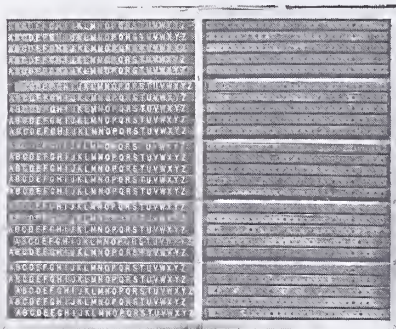
Cipher device: cylindrical type used by Confederate Troops in the Civil War.

Major General George B. McClellan was the first Civil War commander to routinely take advantage of cryptographic security. In fact, the first widespread use of telegraphy for field communications during the Civil War prompted the first full-scale military use of cryptography. The Confederacy's use of cryptography, on the other hand, was not clearly successful because the design and use of systems were left to the initiative and ingenuity of each commander.

Although the Bureau of Military Information briefly appeared during

the Civil War, its re-establishment in 1885 (and later renamed Military Information Division) saw the first U.S. peacetime military intelligence organization.

MID acquired topographical information in Cuba prior to the Spanish American War. After war began, the Division established contact with Cuban insurgents under General Garcia. Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan of the Division, carried the famous "message to Garcia" from President McKinley, and obtained valuable information about Spanish strengths, dispositions and morale from the guerrilla leader.



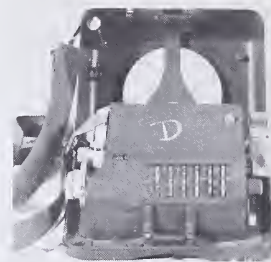
Cipher Box with sliding metal strips. Used during WW I.

In July 1917 General John J. Pershing included G2, Intelligence, as one of the five divisions of his staff of the American Expeditionary Force. World War I, for the first time, saw American military intelligence employing virtually all types of combat intelligence techniques used today—aerial photography, interrogation teams, radio intercept, order of battle staff specialists and counterintelligence agents.

During World War I the French, by skillful cryptanalysis, organized radio intercept efforts and radio traffic analysis, were able to locate and identify German forces throughout much of the war. The radio was used for command and control of military operations. Its use rapidly matured cryptology. Herbert O. Yardley became known as an outstanding American cryptologist for his "black chamber" efforts during this war.

Global use of intelligence techniques learned in World War I characterized military intelligence in World War II. Science and industry became

major contributors to combat intelligence usage.



M-209, with shoulder strap. WW II vintage.

Aircraft of greater range and bomb capacity influenced greater reliance on aerial photography to collect target intelligence. Intensive German submarine warfare in the Atlantic stimulated United States use of radio intercept and radio direction finding to locate enemy subs. Cracking the Japanese naval and diplomatic codes proved a major U.S. intelligence feat.

Proliferation of atomic weapons and chronic weaknesses in the dissemination and use of intelligence are the underlying factors in all military intelligence developments which have occurred since World War II ended.

Atomic weapons meant that commanders needed intelligence faster and more accurate than ever before. Combining G2 and G3 duty teams in a tactical operation center sought to overcome delays in putting processed intelligence to use.

As national security problems broadened, however, demands for professional intelligence officers exceeded the supply. Therefore, Military Intelligence Branch was established in 1962 (as Army Intelligence and Security Branch) to cope with the expanded peacetime need for intelligence officers.

To speed up human processing of collected intelligence data the last 10 years have seen increasing use of automatic data processing. ADP is integrated with intelligence and operations at the tactical as well as strategic level to further aid the commander in gaining knowledge of the enemy, so that he, as Sun Tzu wrote 24 centuries ago, need not fear the results of a hundred battles.





# pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents



**VINT HILL FARMS STATION, VA—**Colonel George R. Hamer, Commander, VHFS, presents the first contribution of the 1973 VHFS Combined Federal campaign to 2LT Bruce I. Crocker, campaign chairman. Vint Hill personnel contributed \$7554 in this drive.

## Virginia

**Vint Hill Farms Station—**The Field Station's family quarters, built before 1970, are scheduled for a one half million dollar renovation, Colonel George R. Hamer, Post Commander, recently announced at a mass meeting of family quarters occupants.

Also present at the meeting were the President of the construction company, the District Engineer and other officials. The renovation will include installation of central air conditioning, new heating systems and complete modernization of a number of kitchens.

## Vietnam

**509th Radio Research Group—**On the day President Nixon took office for four more years, 50 percent of the 509th's WACs reenlisted. Specialist Five Kathleen Kabler was the first

member of the Women's Army Corps assigned to the 509th to reenlist during fiscal year 1973, and was the last WAC to reenlist in Vietnam prior to a ceasefire ending the current conflict.

SP5 Kabler received a lump sum payment of over \$7000, with which she is establishing a trust fund for her nieces, plus her CONUS station of choice option, Arlington Hall Station, VA.

Major James N. Lanier administered the Oath of Enlistment as approximately 50 unit personnel witnessed the event.

Kathi is one of two WACs currently assigned to an all male unit and has evidently found that to be an added attraction in her selection of the Army as a career.

## Texas

**Goodfellow AFB—**Nine Goodfellow AFB servicemen received the Distinguished Military-Citizenship Award for 1972 at a San Angelo Board of City Development (BCD) luncheon held in mid-January.

Mayor C. S. Conrad read brief resumes of the accomplishments of the award winners and presented each with

a plaque from the city. The wives of the award winners received sheepskin rugs from the Board of City Development, as Arch Black, BCD president, praised the wives' contributions to their husbands' careers and community relations activities.

The award winners were SFC Michael A. Waxman, USASA Detachment; SSgt. James M. Arcesi and SMSgt. Nelson B. McGee, 6940th Air Base Group; 1st Lt. Ronald A. McCallum, 6942d School Squadron commander; and SMSgt. John T. Kamensky and Master Sergeants Patrocino Z. Aldaz, Charles W. Egger, Dorsey J. Warren and Gerald W. Webb of the 6940th Technical Training Group. A tenth award went to Cadet Major Edward C. Wright of the Air Force ROTC detachment at Angelo State University.

Col. Joseph Bush, USAF (Ret), representing the BCD Military Affairs Committee, added words of praise for the award winners and for "... the outstanding base-community programs that have promoted a spirit of friendship between Goodfellow AFB personnel and San Angeloans that is unsurpassed by anything I saw during 35 years of military service."



SFC Michael A. Waxman, one of the nine Goodfellow AFB Distinguished Military-Citizenship Award winners for 1972, receives a plaque from City of San Angelo from Mayor C. S. Conrad. (U.S. Air Force Photo by Sgt. Thomas Hoff)

## Reflections and Projections

It is not uncommon for an ASA man to spend much or all of his military career in the Army Security Agency. But no one has served as the Agency's commander as long as Major General Charles J. Denholm. When he retired on February 28—after 35 years of service—the West Point alumnus had headed the 27 year old major Army command for seven and one half years.

This tenure meant a continuity of leadership and experience that enabled the Agency to meet the demands of Southeast Asia and still fulfill its global strategic and tactical missions.

The quality of General Denholm's leadership is reflected in one sentence in the citation accompanying the Distinguished Service Medal presented to him February 28 by LTG Phillip Davidson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. It said:

"The buildup in Vietnam, the Vietnamization program, and the recent reduction of US Forces have provided successive challenges which required the quality of direction, depth of knowledge, and range of experience which are found only in the nation's most able leaders."

Some of these challenges resulted

in crucial changes in doctrine, spurred technical developments from a vigorous and productive R&D program, and set the scene for significant operational achievements. All of these advances add up to new standards of communications security for the Army and to a rising level and diversity of tactical and strategic intelligence support capability geared to meet future Army and DoD needs.

Two events in the past two years which were greatly influenced by General Denholm will have great effect on the future shape and direction of ASA. They were the creation of the Central Security Service and the first major reorganization of ASA.

The commander of a complex, far-flung organization such as ASA has many unique command and control problems which are intensified by varied operational relationships with many Army and DoD elements. But always foremost in General Denholm's thinking was the welfare of ASA men and women.

One example of his concern was the organization in 1968 of the US ASA Benefit Association. This is a non-profit organization, supported entirely by voluntary donations from

ASA people, which provides educational and other assistance to families of ASA personnel who die on active duty.

The response of ASA people to such concerned leadership can be measured in terms of commendations and awards won which reflect a high rate of esprit de corps and professionalism.

In addition to the countless decorations won by individuals, Agency units have received three Presidential Unit Citations, three Valorous Unit Awards and at least 80 Meritorious Unit Citations. And ASA has twice won the Travis Trophy awarded annually by the National Security Agency to the service cryptologic agency which has made the greatest contribution to the national cryptologic effort in operations, management and administration. USASA units have also been awarded citations by the US Navy and the US Air Force for meritorious service.

Asked to reflect on what has happened to ASA since he took command and to do some crystal ball gazing as to what the future may hold for the Agency, General Denholm answered the following Hallmark questions.

**Q: What do you consider the most significant changes in the Agency since you took command?**

A: The movement to advanced, modern equipment in the strategic field and the recognition of the need for and the creation of tactical assets.

**Q: Are there any particularly difficult decisions that you remember making concerning a definite directional change in the Agency?**

A: One of the hardest decisions I had to make was whether to keep ASA, although it was a major command, composed exclusively of ASA careerists or whether to bring in specialists in appropriate fields from the Department of the Army as a whole. It was obvious that we would gain considerably in technical capability and knowledge, and have a better interface with DA by bringing in DA personnel, in fields such as personnel systems. It was also obvious that esprit and "can do" attitude would suffer to some degree when the happy family of ASA was diluted by including many members of the Army at large. I still believe the decision to include Army at large personnel was right.

**Q: What will be the long range impact of the CSS on ASA?**

A: GEN Phillips has stated that the SCA's will not be downgraded. Consequently, I don't think CSS will have a long range impact on ASA but rather CSS will have a long range impact on NSA.

**Q: How will the CSS affect career opportunities for ASA military and civilian personnel? Will the civilian personnel be offered career status under the Civil Service Competitive System?**

A: CSS should improve the career opportunities for the ASA military personnel; there will now be more military slots with mission oriented responsibilities at Ft. Meade and the field headquarters. In the civilian field, I would have preferred the Civil Service Competitive System. However, DoD made the decision to establish the Civilian Cryptologic Career System under NSA which includes the Service Cryptologic Agencies. Under the proposed career system our civilians will be better able to participate in a program which will upgrade their skills



through education, training and assignment; improve career opportunities and provide mobility in their career field as well as geographically. Part of the system will include the certification of professionals in the various cryptologic and support specialties. The details of the program are still in the formative stages, however. Our appointment system will still remain in the excepted service since legislative change would be required to bring the SCA civilians under the NSA appointment system.

**Q: Is training provided all that it should be?**

A: In the past training was curtailed to the minimum—a necessity during our expansion period where men were desperately needed in the field. Short training periods are also applicable to those on short enlistment contracts where it is not economically feasible to give extended training for short utilization periods. The training of careerists presents a more complex problem. We have recently instituted Non-Commissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) courses at our Ft. Devens school and continue to emphasize NCO Academy attendance for qualified personnel. These NCOES courses will do much to enhance our NCO Corps expertise and ability to perform in the field. Recent decisions by DA regarding the Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS) has resulted in new career patterns for MI officers and there is emphasis on training. We provided the input upon which these career patterns were based and the future for cryptologic careerists is bright. To specifically address your question I submit that all training can be improved since training in our business is dynamic and fast changing, as it must be, to keep pace with state of the art and mission tasking. I am confident that we have made much progress, and believe our emphasis should now be directed toward strengthening our training programs wherever possible.

**Q: How will the zero draft situation affect ASA personnel procurement?**

A: Zero draft, combat bonuses, and other problems caused ASA to change its enlistments from four years to three years to maintain the quality of its personnel. Additionally, the inclusion of WAC personnel in all ASA MOSs, I believe, will materially improve our quality while completely protecting ASA from the effects of zero draft. It will never be known whether our mission had sufficient attraction to make the change from four years to three necessary, but they were taken as protective measures to keep quality up. ASA will pay the penalty of requiring more training capacity, larger pipelines, and less experienced first termers.

**Q: How do ASA enlistees perform in relation to desired professional standards?**

A: The performance of our enlistees is superb. I feel we should get much more out of each man, but it is not his doing—rather ASA must create more challenging jobs with more job satisfaction.

**Q: Do you think there will be a continuation of ASA troop drawdown?**

A: Nothing of the magnitude that occurred during the past few years. With peace in RVN the possibility of manpower reductions is almost a surety; however, adjustments will be made through attrition.

**Q: Do you now have any definite plans for the future?**

A: I propose to work, job and location unknown; Washington area preferred.

**Q: Would you care to make a farewell statement to ASA personnel?**

A: Commanding ASA is the most satisfying experience a man can have. The capable, dedicated people in ASA make the job easy and the product of our work is so necessary and useful to our consumers that life is one success after another. I appreciate the contribution each member of ASA has made and feel fortunate and humble that I should be a recipient of credit of your good work.



**HIGHLIGHTS OF 7½ YEARS**—top, l to r. 1965, BG Charles Denholm visits Vint Hill Farms Station. 1966, MG Denholm chats with COL William Malone and CDR Walter Durden at Kagnaw Station. 1967, MG Denholm travels north to Ft. Richardson, Alaska. COL Bill Powell and MG Denholm receive the Travis Trophy in 1971. 1970, BG Burke and MG Denholm at Quang Tri. LTG Manh, Chief, Vietnamese Joint General Staff, presents the Vietnamese Distinguished Service Order, 1st Class to MG Denholm.

# George Godding Returns To Headquarters

## This Time As CG

**A**SA has a new CG, but he's not new to ASA nor ASA to him.

Major General George A. Godding got his first taste of ASA 23 years ago as a plans and policies officer at the Agency's Arlington Hall Station, VA, headquarters. He has had two other ASA assignments, both as Chief, US-ASA Pacific—from June 1961 to May 1964 in Japan and from April 1967 to June 1969 in Hawaii.

General Godding's military career began with his enlistment in the Kansas National Guard, where he served until he entered Officer Candidate School.

In April 1944, General Godding left the states for his first assignment in the European Theatre. There, during the last year of World War II, he served with the 3d Battalion, 359th Regiment as its S3, Executive Officer, and Commander.

At his next assignment, Ft. McClellan, Alabama, he performed the duties of Training Inspector and Ex-

ecutive Officer until he was released from active duty in October 1946. He attended the University of Kansas until the Army decided in April 1947 that his country again needed him.

After serving in Guam for two years, he returned to CONUS and accepted an assignment with the ASA.

Since his recall to active duty, General Godding has earned a Bachelor of Military Science Degree at Maryland University, and a Masters Degree in International Affairs from George Washington University. Military schools he has completed include the Infantry School, Advanced Course, the US Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

General Godding served in Hawaii as Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence and Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, US Army, Pacific. He also has worked with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Before his assignment as CG, US-ASA, General Godding was director of Intelligence, US Military Assistance



MG George A. Godding  
(Photo by Robert Choy)

Command in Vietnam.

The new Commanding General, USASA, will assume command in mid-March.

## He Came Back, Too



COL Vernon E. Robbins  
(Photo by SP5 John MacDonald)

**C**olonel Vernon E. Robbins became the Chief of Staff, US Army Security Agency last November, replacing Colonel Robert P. Brust who retired in November.

COL Robbins' last assignment was as commander, Circular Disposed Antenna Array, Support Group, Ft. George G. Meade, MD. He began his military career in 1944 graduating from the US Military Academy with a B.S. degree in Military Science and a commission in the United States Army. He was first assigned to the Army Security Agency in Washington, D.C. in 1946, where he served as the Chief of the Organization and Equipment Planning Branch.

Since that assignment the colonel

has served in Germany, Hawaii, Taiwan, Okinawa, Japan, Korea and as an Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While in Europe during World War II he participated in the Rhineland and Central Europe Campaigns. COL Robbins is no newcomer to AHS. He has served as the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations and the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, both at the Hall.

COL Robbins is married to the former Wanda Maureene Trela of Dover, New Hampshire, they have one daughter Kimberley Ann. Dogs and golfing are the colonel's special interests as well as basketball coaching when time permits.



# World of Books Made Exciting By Blind Teacher

Story hours at libraries are nothing new, but the Torii Station Library's Story Hour featuring Mrs. Nancy Henry, wife of Sergeant Wayne Henry, Headquarters and Service Company, US Army Security Agency Field Station, Sobe, is definitely something special. Every Saturday, Mrs. Henry presents a complete program of stories, games, and creative activities to all Torii Station area children between the ages of 7 and 13. What makes this program special is that Nancy is accompanied by her seeing-eye dog, Katy, and conducts the program with the talents that only a totally blind person can fully develop.

"My blindness has not made me any less aware of people nor has it prevented me from growing very fond of children and their needs," says Nancy. A native of Monroe, NC, Nancy was born with a serious eye disease that defied all attempts at treatment and which left her with an undying hatred of carrots. "Carrot pie, carrot salads, carrot stews practically every day and the only thing it cured was my appetite for carrots," recalls Nancy.

At the age of 9, glaucoma forced the removal of her left eye, and at 16 her right eye was removed, resulting in the beginning of total blindness. It also resulted in the beginning of a period of adjustment, of self-development, and of studies that culminated in a teacher's certificate with emphasis on the education of mentally retarded children.

During her college days at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, North Carolina, where she majored in education, Nancy was told by one

of her professors that because of her blindness she would not be able to receive her certificate. But showing that it is not only the sightless who are blind, Nancy went on to become a student teacher at the Mary Allen Nelson Center for Mentally Retarded Children at Dallas, NC before receiving her degree.

When she was not teaching, Nancy counseled in camps for blind children and participated in an orientation program for blind college students. She also began a widespread correspondence program with both sighted and blind people. One result was her marriage to Wayne Henry, a man

she had never met except through tapes and letters. Today, SGT Henry is assigned to Headquarters, Torii Station, Public Information Office and Nancy is an active member of the Army Community Services Program on Okinawa.

Katy, her seeing-dog, is a specially trained German Shepherd from Seeing Eye, Inc. of Morristown, NJ who trained three months with a Seeing Eye, Inc. trainer and one month with Nancy. One of the most gentle dogs anyone could encounter, Katy is especially friendly toward children and is a big hit at the Saturday story hours.

"As a person with a physical handicap myself and one who has not accepted it as well as Nancy has, I can only look with excitement at this new story hour," stated Joseph L. Buelna, librarian at Torii Station. "It gives children a chance to find out about blindness in a situation much different from that of seeing a blind man on the street selling pencils or feeling pity as they watch someone tapping their way through traffic. It lets them see that Nancy is just as capable as everyone else in making the world of books an exciting place for them."

Mr. Joe Buelna, left, and Mrs. Nancy Henry, right, assist several children at Mrs. Henry's Story Hour "Be Blind" with the aid of Katy, her seeing-eye dog.



# 'Shaft' Flick Shooting in Africa



Richard Roundtree answers questions from curious fans at his Christmas visit to Kagnev Station's Service Club.

## Star of the 'Shaft' series visits Kagnev Station

by SP4 Tom Ryan

**W**ho's the man who'd risk his neck for his brother, who won't cop out when there's danger all about, a complicated man no one understands but his woman. A real bad . . ."

Shaft, that's who, and he's come to Africa.

The third in the "Shaft" series, "Shaft in Africa" will be filmed on locations throughout Ethiopia, beginning at the Red Sea port of Massawa and including Harrar, Arba Minch and Addis Ababa. Madrid, Barcelona, Paris and New York will provide further film settings.

Since he has been in Massawa, Mr. Richard Roundtree, the star of "Shaft", has made two visits to Kagnev. His first was on Dec. 15, following some dental work he received in downtown Asmara. He returned for a more official visit ten days later with more of his cast to rap with post personnel at the Service Club and to enjoy Christmas Dinner at Mom's Place afterward.

Both Roundtree and his co-star, Miss Vanetta McGee, were granted an audience earlier in the month with His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I

at the Jubilee Palace in Addis Ababa.

According to Mr. Roger Lewis, producer of "Shaft in Africa" the selection of Ethiopia for the film's setting was based upon his assumption that today's black audience is tired of pictures which continue to deal with the ghetto, prostitution, dope or violence. He wanted to find something with a basic interest to his audiences, but yet move Shaft into a "whole new milieu." Africa seemed to be the obvious setting, but Lewis was dead set against making just another "Tarzan" movie. A trip to Addis, with the film's writer and director, convinced Lewis that Ethiopia was the place, in terms of both visual effects and governmental cooperation.

On Dec. 18, Sergeant First Class Peter C. Richards, AFRTS station manager, interviewed some of the cast and crew of "Shaft in Africa" while they were filming on location in Massawa. Portions of his taped meeting with Richard Roundtree follow:

**SFC Richards:** "Richard, first of all I'd like to ask you some things about yourself. A lot of people know John Shaft, but very few know Richard

**Roundtree. Where's home originally?**

Roundtree: Originally, I'm from New Rochelle, New York. I've lived there all my life with my family.

**How long have you been in the picture business?**

I've been acting since '67 and I did my first film, let's see, the first "Shaft" was '71, so my first film was in '70. I did two films, very small parts, walk-ons actually, and various off-broadway shows. I was in a repertory company for two years and was doing "The Great White Hope" in Philadelphia and commuting back and forth from Manhattan.

Then a call came out for a picture called "Shaft" with MGM and, like hundreds of other guys in New York, I went by and left my picture and resume in the hopes that I might get a part in it, if not the lead. A couple of weeks went by of going back and forth for interviews. Finally I got the part after a screen test. That sounds very easy but it was quite hectic, those three weeks of interviews and what-not.

**So that put you into the "Shaft" situation. Would you like to get into**



some other type of roles? "Shaft" is becoming rather stereotyped, though at this time I realize it's probably very financially successful, but you mentioned something to me just a moment ago about television. Now is this a continuation of "Shaft"?

Well, although this is my third "Shaft" picture, it will be my fifth movie because I've done two movies in between which will be released, I think, even as we're talking, in the States, called "Charlie One-Eye" and "Embassy". "Charlie One-Eye" is a David Frost Production and probably my favorite movie because I got the chance to really explore a completely different type of man. It's a period piece of the 1860's, filmed in Spain.

But this summer, starting in June, we go into production of the TV series and it'll be on in the fall, in September.

**Thirteen weeks?**

No, 24 weeks.

. . . You know, every young man that comes along, I think at some point in his life, either decides that he wants to be a police officer or fireman, and then he gets out of that stage and the next thing is that of some sort of performing arts person. I'd like to develop with you a little bit, what sort of rigmarole-schooling, work, training and so forth an actor has to go through to get that first point, the walk-on, as you mentioned. What sort of background and training did you have as you were growing up?

Well, actually, what happened to me was that I was a pretty good athlete and I won a football scholarship to Southern Illinois University and the adulation that one gets being a half-way good athlete. When you cut that off, there's a big void in your life.

I left college and came back and did what everyone else does in my neighborhood and got married. But there was something missing. I was a clothing salesman. I had two children. I was coming into contact with people in the industry. You see these people on television and you get to talk with them, the exciting, glamorous life, and I missed that. So I started modeling, doing an Ebony Fashion Fair tour, which is an annual thing. They do 80 to 90 cities over

a period of three months. And doing that every night, I began to get close to that feeling again, walking out on that runway and the feeling of people reacting to something you were doing. Hand clapping is a very addictive drug. So I said, "Wow, this is it. This is what I should be doing." But the cutoff point came with the realization that I didn't have any dialog. I could extend that [feeling] further if I had dialog. So when I went to California I met some very prominent people, namely Bill Cosby, who was doing "I Spy" at that time. He introduced me to some executives out there and they said the best thing for me to do at that point was to go back to New York and prepare—go to school, which annoyed me at that point but as it turns out, they were right.

So I came back to New York. I was with a repertory company for two years, called the Negro Ensemble Company in New York. I left there and went with a private teacher. That wasn't happening fast enough (I'm a very impatient person), so I started working in off-broadway shows, and I found that I learned much faster in front of a live audience, on-the-job training as it were.

. . . John Shaft is kind of a super hero, but does he really have a relationship in contemporary society, or, the role of John Shaft, does he really fit anyplace, in, let's say, New York?

Are there any investigators like John Shaft, maybe not quite as super altruistic?

No, there couldn't be. Detectives, as such, have to be inconspicuous. They have to blend in, so you don't notice. You never notice CIA men and what-not.

But you wouldn't go to a film to see that kind of man. You want to see [a guy] with a little more flash, a little more debonair.

**The impossible dream type.**

Yeah, that's it. It's fantasy type, but the fact that he's a black man, and the fact that he's winning, is a positive image we haven't had for some time.

When I was growing up, all my images were of Tarzan, Hopalong Cassidy, Zorro. I couldn't really relate to that, on a realistic level. Now, the kids reverse that, whether or not it's positive, negative or indifferent. It's positive in that it's something that looks like them, which I think is good.

So we can truthfully say that at least "Shaft" has had that impact of being an image to convey to the young black boys and girls as somebody they can relate to at least as hero.

Exactly. Of course, everybody can't be Muhammed Ali. But the fact that there is somebody who looks like them who's in a winning position is outta sight.

continued on page 21



Richard Roundtree (second in caravan) tries his hand at riding a camel as part of "Shaft in Africa" filming in Massawa. Mr. Roundtree required instruction in this fine art before the cameras were turned on.





The members of the Canal Zone Table Tennis team show off their trophy. From left to right: Bob Broadus, Dave Davis, CPT Larry Carr, Commander, 408th ASA Det, Jim Garin (2nd place singles competition) and Bill Dorsey.

### Table Tennis

**Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone**—ASA members in "the land almost down under" won runner-up honors in overall competition in the Pacific Area Installation Command Table Tennis Tournament held in December 1972.

The combined forces of USASADSC and the 408th ASA Det (Inf Bde) swept second and third place in singles and took third place in the doubles competition. Team members Jim Garin, Dave Davis, Bob Broadus and Bill Dorsey played superbly throughout the tourney and were barely edged out of the first place spot.

### Coming Through

**Ft. Devens, MA**—An article in *The Fountainhead* by James Patten shows how together some folks can be:

The Fort Devens Combined Federal Campaign for 1973 is over. In the wake of the campaign, one definite statement can be made: the ASA men and women, through the donation of their time, talent, and money, have proven that they are equal to any task.

The goal set for ASA at Fort Devens was \$10,400. ASA topped the goal with a total collection of \$20,458.

The CFC enables people to help those who are less fortunate. The nice thing about CFC is that the contributor decides for himself where his money will go. Once again it has been shown that some of the greatest humanitarians to be found are in the military service. To all who gave, our heartfelt thanks.

### Football

**Ft. Huachuca, AZ**—The combined CEEIA/ASA "Green Machine" did

their thing last December, by defeating the USAICS "Saints" 14-2 for the post nine-man tackle football championship.

The Second Annual Huachuca Bowl victory was led by the offensive thrust furnished by the games' Most Valuable Player, halfback Mark McQuiller (CEEIA) and end Frank Miller (CEEIA). The defense was led by guard John McCullough (ASA) who managed seven unassisted tackles along with Otis Adams (8 tackles, 1 fumble recovery), John Butler (9 tackles), and George Perkins (9 tackles).

Both touchdowns were scored using identical halfback options where quarterback Wadie Davis pitched out to McQuiller who passed to Miller for scores from 41 and 20 yards. The only scoring the "Saints" could muster was a third quarter safety when Bruce Watkins caught CEEIA/ASA's Bob Wade in his own end zone after Wade dropped back to retrieve a bad snap on an attempted punt.

The 25 man team roster was composed of 18 members of the Communications Electronic Engineering & Installation Agency and 7 members of the US Army Security Agency Test & Evaluation Center.



Bobby Hector (21) of the Green Machine converts for the extra two points after the CEEIA/ASA team scored first TD, fullback Lonnie Bartelt of ASA (33) looks on.



MORSE MEN AND WOMEN

# *The Backbone* *of ASA*

OPERATIONS



They sit with "tin cans" on, feet firmly planted under their desks, fingers at the ready. "Di-dah, Alpha," once bellowed repetitiously by over-worked instructors, now comes through headphones as crisp, mechanical tones. A high-speed computer controls up to sixty-four consoles occupied by bright, young male and female soldier/technicians. They sit at these consoles for three hours a day, then finish up their six-hour days listening to and typing out basic groups of Morse Code, and attending lectures and completing subcourses which relate to their future Military Occupational Skill (MOSs).

These are the "ditties" the Basic Morse Code students. They are the backbone of the Army Security Agency, the dedicated professionals who spend long hours "sitting Pos" wherever and whenever they are needed. Their individual progress is

monitored hourly by a computer, where once an instructor spent hours correcting papers. A BMC student may now progress at his own speed, eventually attaining a minimum of eighteen groups per minute of Morse Code on both the console and telegraphic type-writer, or mill.

BMC is no longer run specifically by classes; students usually begin the course on the Monday after signing into their units. School days run from either 6 a.m. to noon or Noon to 6 p.m. The students' day begins with three hours of work with the computer. Each student sits at a console and is linked directly to both the computer and two monitoring consoles manned by instructors. The computer offers basic code groups to students at their individual learning levels, or speeds. Corrections are instantaneous and progress is noted by both the

computer and the monitoring instructors.

Some parts of the new program appeal to the students more than others. Individuals who are "AOG" (Ahead of the Game) are given the last two hours of each day off. Three 3-day passes are available during the 14-week course. Accelerated promotion to the grades of E-2 and E-3 is possible. Finally, if the courses are available, the student has his or her choice of one of the three MOS schools available to BMC graduates.

BMC has come a long way recently, and more changes are in the planning stages. Today's "ditties" have the opportunity to learn at a faster pace than their forerunners because of updated learning procedures and equipment. They will be tomorrow's professionals in the field for the Army Security Agency.

**SP5 Doug Morrow**



Throughout the years, we've seen our retirees leave the Agency and enter a variety of fields. They've become lawyers and librarians, trainers and teachers. They've entered the fields to become farmers and the schools to become teachers.

But this one's a first—(as far as we know, anyway.)

A 1967 retiree is owner and manager of the Village Inn Pancake House in Portland, Oregon. Major **Robert L. Bailey**, a former Procurement Officer, has made his new business career a prosperous one.

**LTC Eugene H. Walter** relates what is probably a typical transition prob-

lem. He says that he's had a little difficulty "telling time by a.m. and p.m. . . . and learning a new language." Trying to stop using such terms as troops, latrine, and SOP, also causes a few problems. The former Deputy Commander, Material Support Command, Vint Hill Farms Station, hopes to soon enter a career in property leasing and management.

**LTC Clarence V. Smith** is a graduate student at the University of Arizona. After receiving his masters degree in business administration, he hopes to become an administrator of a local college.

**1SG David L. Jones** plans to remain with the Postal Department in Fayetteville, NC, and **MSG Keith E. Retherford** has purchased a ceramics shop in Odenton, MD.

News from New England—**CW4 Kenneth L. Hall** plans to participate in local government. His most recent political ambitions include serving in town government or on the school board in Brewster, MA.

Also interested in local government is **MAJ John Poulin**. He was recently elected a town selectman for Newton, NH.

**CW2 Clifford L. Wright** has received a small appliance service permit from the town of Pepperell, MA, and hopes to get up shop soon.

We also have another rancher on our hands. **COL George R. Mullin** is the proud owner of 11 chinchillas. While they're spending the winter getting furrer, George will take a closer look at New Hampshire politics.

## Science & Medicine

### Better Care

Health care is going to get better, according to Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, assistant secretary of Defense for Health and Environment. He says:

"We have taken and are taking action in a number of areas to improve the delivery and quality of health care to the beneficiaries of the military health system.

"I am working with the military departments on a number of personnel matters that I believe will improve the productivity and professional satisfaction of health professionals within our system. We are testing a regional health plan on a tri-service basis.

"We have surveyed our health facilities and intend to make alterations necessary to improve health delivery, particularly outpatient services. We are training other categories of per-

sonnel to relieve the doctors of some of the workload not requiring their special skills.

"We are convinced that through these measures we can, with a volunteer health force, have a health team approach that will increase the efficiency of our health system, give better health care to our beneficiaries, and increase the number of doctors available to meet the civilian health needs of the entire Nation." (AFNS)

### Help from the VA

The 60,000 Americans who wear cardiac pacemakers to offset the effects of heart blockage, and thousands of others with serious medical problems, are in line for still another medical assist from the Veterans Administration scientists who developed the first implantable pacemaker.

A nuclear powered pacemaker with an expected life of 10 years was implanted recently at the Buffalo, NY, Veterans Administration hospital where the first device of this type was developed and implanted 12 years ago. One of the two patients to receive the long-life pacemaker is a 48-year-old World War II veteran who also received the original pacemaker in 1960. Most of the pacemakers in use now, according to the manufacturers' specifications, have to have their batteries replaced about once a year. (AFPS)

### Champus Bennie

Champus will pay for eye care for conditions that are not ordinary refractive errors. Farsightedness and nearsightedness are normally considered "ordinary" refractive errors.



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## Connecting the Bridge

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*No matter which side of the generation gap you're on, here are some ideas worth reading. This essay from the Deseret Test Center, Fort Douglas, Utah appeared in the AMC News.*

One of the greatest problems facing today's Army is the generation gap—the abyss between those who remember the “summer of '42” and those who made the scene at Woodstock. The gap results from a major clash in ideas and ideals between old and young.

It is only natural that any organization—military or civilian—would reflect the moods and frustrations of the society from which its members are drawn. Historically, this gap in communication and experience between old and young has always been with us. Only recently, however, has it been tagged with the catchy title of generation gap and been afforded mass exposure through today's increasingly efficient media.

Bridging the generation gap is an awesome, yet exciting, challenge. Cold, hard facts on the gap are masked in the heat of emotions and attitudes. Accurate gauges for measuring its width and formulas for bridging the gap are controversial at best . . . and nonexistent at worst.

Yet, both ends of the gap—old and young—do have a few tried and true tools at their disposal. Clarity in communications and honesty in interpersonal relationships are two time-tested remedies. However, neither of these remedies can be utilized successfully without the tempering of sensitivity or awareness.

By mentioning the quality of sensitivity, we are neither advocating that one should join an encounter group nor are we implying that one should practice yoga every morning before reveille. What we are suggesting, however, is that the inability to perceive and respond to impressions from ourselves and others actually impedes the ability to be clear and honest while dealing with others.

This same inability to perceive and respond to attitudes and events results in the polarization of ideas. Thus, ideas

and attitudes become less flexible, and the generation gap widens.

If the gap is to be bridged, both sides must be sensitive to the attitudes and ideals of the other. Relationships must be characterized by honesty and open-minded recognition. Communication must be clear and honest, while remaining two-way in nature—sensitive to feedback and open for response.

The generation gap in the military services normally manifests itself as resistance to authority on the younger side and a “get tough”, “tighter discipline” policy on the older side. As their ideas polarize, neither side recognizes or responds to the attitudes and forces that motivate the other. Senior military officials should study in detail the problems and pressures bearing on today's young soldier. On the other side of the coin, young would-be generals should be aware of the responsibilities and pressures behind the leadership decisions they consider to be unwise or unfair.

Military leadership may not agree with or yield to all of the ideas of the young, but it must always recognize that today's youth is the source of tomorrow's leader. Youth, on the other hand, must recognize the ideals and traditions of their elders, while accepting the fact that the word “no” is still in the vocabulary.

Any adult relationship should be characterized by both giving and taking. So it must be to bridge the generation gap. To “take” without being prepared to “give” is more characteristic of the cries coming from a new born babe than it is of a meaningful exchange between adults. Both sides of the gap must be prepared to give and take.

To bridge the gap, be adult, be honest, be able to communicate, and be aware of what's happening around you. A copout in any of these areas really hurts.

MAJ William G. Miller

## *Ideas and Opinions*

*“The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension.”*

## A New Savings Program:

# The Survivor Benefit Plan

Last Fall, President Richard Nixon signed into effect a new program which assures financial protection for survivors of retired uniformed service members.

The Survivor Benefit Plan is designed to aid the family of a service-member after his death, particularly if there is no other family income.

Formerly the retired pay of a military member ended with his death, often leaving his family saddled with bills and no money to pay them. The only exception occurred when a member elected to participate in the Retired Servicemen's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP) known originally as the Contingency Option Act.

Single enlisted men and officers can also take advantage of this program. A member who does not have a spouse or dependent child at retirement time can elect either to:

- join in the plan at that time by naming another person as beneficiary or
- begin participation later if he or she acquires a spouse or child after retiring.

The following questions and answers provided by the Armed Forces Press Service should help explain the program.

**QUESTION: I understand that some members are automatically in the Survivor Benefit Plan at retirement. Can you explain just who is automatically in?**

**ANSWER:** Under the SBP law enacted on September 21, 1972, all members who retire on or after that date and who have spouses or dependent children at retirement get the benefit of automatic SBP enrollment. That is, their participation in SBP at maximum level goes into effect automatically as of the first day for which they can receive retired pay unless, prior to retirement, a member elects less than maximum participation or declines participation. Those members who retire within 180 days of the effective date will be given an

opportunity to modify this automatic participation after retirement.

**QUESTION: What exactly is the "maximum participation" in SBP that can be automatic when certain members retire?**

**ANSWER:** Maximum participation in SBP means that a member uses his or her full retired pay as the SBP "base amount." That is, he or she provides a survivor benefit for a spouse—or for dependent children—equal to 55 percent of full retired pay. Costs, too, are based on full retired pay. A 55 percent monthly payment based on retired pay of, say \$400 a month would be \$220 a month.

**QUESTION: What is the cost of maximum participation in SBP?**

**ANSWER:** The exact figure will depend upon the amount of the retiree's pay, of course. The basic cost formula is 2½ percent of the first \$300 of such pay plus, in percent of retired pay above \$300. This cost formula provides a monthly survivor payment for a spouse following the death of the retiree. Maximum participation being simply full retired pay used as the retiree's SBP "base amount," the cost for a maximum participation survivor payment based on retired pay of \$400 a month would be \$17.50 per month. That is, 2½ percent of \$300 (\$7.50), plus 10 percent of \$100 (\$10), or a total of \$17.50. This amount would be deducted from the retiree's monthly pay.

**QUESTION: Do members retiring now and in the near future have choices other than maximum participation in SBP?**

**ANSWER:** Yes. A member with a spouse or dependent child at retirement may elect to use less than full retired pay (when that pay is as much as \$300 a month at retirement) as his or her "base amount." Or, a member may decline all participation in SBP if this is the decision he or she thinks wisest. In either case, the decision must be in writing on record with the member's Service 30 days prior to

the first day for which the member can draw retired pay. An example of less than maximum participation would be electing, say, \$300 a month as one's base amount if retired pay were, say, \$400 a month. In this example of 55-percent monthly payment would come to \$165 per month instead of \$220 per month and would cost \$7.50 per month instead of \$17.50 per month.

**QUESTION: If, at retirement, a member does choose less than full retired pay as his or her SBP base amount, may the retiree later up participation to the maximum level?**

**ANSWER:** No. The member who has a spouse or dependent child at retirement and elects less than maximum participation has made a permanent decision on SBP concerning the extent to which he or she will participate to protect that spouse or child. Regardless of how the dependency picture may change in the future or how many such survivor protection needs may increase as time passes, the retiree cannot later participate at any higher level and thus leave for survivors—a spouse or still-dependent child—the maximum monthly payment provided by the law.

**QUESTION: What if a member who has a spouse at retirement determines that, at this time, he or she does not need survivor protection for the spouse and declines all participation in the plan? Can he or she enter the plan later and provide an SBP monthly payment for the spouse?**

**ANSWER:** No. Even though the member's financial or health picture changes significantly and survivor protection under SBP later seems a desirable and needed asset, the member could not enter the plan to protect a spouse. Declining SBP participation for a spouse prior to retirement eliminates any future participation to protect a spouse. However, a member who has children at retirement may elect not to cover the children at that time; but, if he later acquires another child, he may elect to cover all eligible children.

**QUESTION: I understand fairly well how the spouse protection works under SBP. However, I will have dependent children at retirement time, as well as a spouse. How are the children affected by the new law?**



**ANSWER:** Assuming that your retirement takes place after the SBP enactment date of September 21, 1972, you have the advantage of the automatic participation at maximum level if you do not reduce the extent of this participation or decline participation prior to retirement. Members who retire with dependent children as well as spouses pay a small additional amount to protect the children. If a spouse survives the retiree, the monthly SBP payment is made to the spouse. However, with the additional children's protection, the SBP payment flows automatically to eligible children if the retiree is not survived by a spouse. The payment would also flow to the children should a surviving spouse later remarry or die while the children were still eligible for SBP beneficiaries.

**QUESTION:** What is the cost for SBP protection when a member retires with both a spouse and a dependent child or children?

**ANSWER:** The cost—or deduction in retired pay—for the children portion of spouse-and-children participation is computed on an individual basis. The amount by which the member's retired pay is reduced will depend on his (or her) age at retirement, the age of the spouse at retirement, and the age of the youngest child covered. On the average the cost for this protection will run about ½ percent of monthly retired pay (or lesser base amount if chosen). This amount is deducted from the retiree's retired pay only as long as at least one child remains an eligible SBP beneficiary, however.

**QUESTION:** I understand reductions in retired pay to cover dependent children through SBP continue only as long as at least one child is eligible for SBP benefits. As for the portion of my retired pay going to provide the basic monthly payment for my spouse, how long will that

amount be withheld from my retired pay?

**ANSWER:** For as long as you live and draw retired pay.

**QUESTION:** What if my spouse dies before I do? Will SBP costs continue to be withheld from my retirement pay even though my children are grown and no longer potential SBP beneficiaries and my wife is dead?

**ANSWER:** Yes, the spouse protection will continue. However, the law is much more flexible in this regard than the law setting forth RSFPP rules. Even though SBP costs will continue to be withheld from your retired pay after your spouse dies, the new law allows a spouse acquired after retirement to receive SBP payments following the retiree's death. Should your spouse predecease you and, in time, you remarry, the second spouse is just as eligible for SBP payments should you die as the deceased wife would have been had she lived. However, to be eligible for SBP payments, your wife must have been married to you for at least two years or must be the parent of issue of the marriage.

**QUESTION:** Since automatic participation in SBP also extends to members who have dependent children at retirement but do not have spouses at this time, is there a special cost provision for this child-only participation?

**ANSWER:** Yes. The cost of child-only protection is generally less than the cost of either spouse-only or spouse-and-children participation. This is mainly due, of course, to the fact that the eligibility of children—except incapacitated children—ends no later than age 22. This age assumes that the child continues in full-time school or training until age 22. The eligibility of a child would also terminate with marriage before age 18 or between age 18 and 22.

**QUESTION:** What is the basis for computing the cost of a child-only

participation in SBP?

**ANSWER:** The cost—or reduction of retired pay—for child-only participation in SBP is computed for each individual case. Actual cost for a retiree is based on his age at retirement and the age of the youngest child eligible for SBP payments should the retiree die. On the average the cost of child-only participation runs about 3 percent of retired pay (or lesser base amount).

**QUESTION:** When a member participates in SBP to protect dependent children only, do reductions in retired pay continue for as long as the retiree lives?

**ANSWER:** No. Deductions in retired pay continue only as long as at least one child remains eligible for SBP payments should the retiree die. After no child is an eligible SBP beneficiary, the retiree's full retired pay is restored if that retiree has participated in SBP for children-only protection.

**QUESTION:** How are dependent incapacitated children affected by SBP?

**ANSWER:** If a child is unmarried, 18 or older and incapable of supporting himself because of a mental or physical incapacity existing before his 18th birthday—or before his 22d birthday if he was attending full-time school or training—the child is still an eligible SBP beneficiary. This means that, if a parent who is participating in SBP dies, the child could receive monthly benefits regardless of age. If a spouse for whom coverage was elected also survives the member, monthly payments would be made to the spouse as long as she or he is living and unmarried. Should the surviving spouse die or remarry, the SBP payment could flow to the incapacitated child regardless of the child's age. Payments could continue for the child's lifetime if the child remained unmarried and the incapacity continued that long.

The basic formula is 2-1/2% of first \$300,  
plus 10% of retired pay over \$300

# Dateline: Worldwide

## Subject: USASA Benefit Association

In wholehearted support of the USASA Benefit Association, units throughout the world sponsored a variety of events in 1972 whose profits will assist in a scholarship fund for the dependents of ASA military personnel who are injured or killed while on active duty.

USASA Detachment USARAL again sponsored a successful "Operation Santa Claus". This mailing service sends Christmas Santa Claus letters and Christmas cards postmarked in North Pole, Alaska, in return for donations to the Benefit Association. They are sending out an early reminder to interested ASA folk: "Remember, Christmas 1973 is only 9 months away, so mail your '73 cards and requests early."

Most ASA units and posts sponsored an ASA Day which included games of chance, bingo and carnival type activities. FS Sobe added a water dunking tank to their activities and USASABA was the winner! Kagnew's month long Benefit Association drive was again a big hit. This year's SABA Queen, Mrs. Shirley Smith, wife of Air Force Master Sergeant James D. Smith, raised over \$1700 through her efforts.

The ASA men at Misawa, Japan, sported beards for a hairy contest, and gave their entry fees to USASABA.

The Training Center and School, Ft. Devens, MA, ended their 1972 USASABA Fund Drive with a drawing for a "Scorpion Stinger" snowmobile on December 8. Only ASA personnel were solicited for purchase of tickets. The winner of the snowmobile raffle, SFC George R. Bunch, assigned to the 402d USASASOD received the only prize, a Scorpion Stinger snowmobile with trailer, snowsuit, helmet, snowboots and gloves. This program proved profitable to Sergeant Bunch and the Benefit Association.

Other USASABA activities at Ft. Devens included a Fall Apple Sale of home grown New England apples, apple cider, and probably some delicious apple pie, too!

Colonel Robert W. Lewis, the Commander of USA SATC&S was pleasingly interrupted one August afternoon when he was asked to accept a personal donation to USA SABA by a young lady who turned out to be the youngest donor on the rolls of the Training Center and School's USASABA program. Amy Sue Germain, daughter of SGM Gerald E. Germain, the Sergeant Major of the Director of Instruction, donated her birthday allowance to USASABA as did her two sisters, Paula-Beth and Zoe-Suzanne. Amy Sue, on her first birthday, became the fifth member of the family to receive a certificate for her donation.

Projects which result in donations to the Benefit Association are not always party type and fun filled events. Officers Wives clubs often give money from their private organization funds to the ASA Benefit Association. The 509th RR Group also established in the Constitution of its Officers Organization (a private association), that residual funds from its private associations would be transferred to

USASABA. The generous men from Guardrail II contributed part of their TDY funds to the same cause. The family of Colonel Russell Jones asked that donations be made to USASABA in memory of COL Jones in lieu of flowers.

Although troop strength continues to decrease, promises have been made and the Benefit Association will continue to keep them as long as you care enough to keep it alive.

The Benefit Association has given certificates of appreciation to the following individuals who contributed to the USASABA during the months of September through December 1972.

**Gold certificates:** Mrs. Eve Johnson, Mrs. Katy Lockney, LTC Eugene F. Keener, MAJ Gerald D. Glenn, CPT Reid R. Gantt, 1LT Richard C. Joyce, CSM Paul P. Kostenbauder, SGM Gerald E. Germain, SFC Jesse L. Baker, SFC Dennis G. Lockney, SSG Herman L. West, Mrs. Helen T. Germain, Mrs. Herman L. West, MSGT James D. Smith, USAF, Gunther Schwanbeck, 1SG Lawrence L. Staggs.

**Silver certificates:** CPT Ben A. Hinson II, CPT Garland H. Gibbs, MSG Melvin B. Spivey, SFC Alan C. Amos, SSG Eliseo A. Martinez, SP5 Homer M. Helm, MAJ Neal E. Norman, LTC Richard B. Blauvelt, SSG Roy H. Hanks, Ms Amy Sue Germain, LTC Clarence O. Light, Jr., SFC Clifford Mishio, CSM Bob Holden, CSM Allen McLean, SGM Bill Bowser, SGM Gordon Gallagher, Robert Geschwinder, Fritz Hackenbuchner, Sam Moody, SP5 Novel S. Williamson.

### Our Constitution

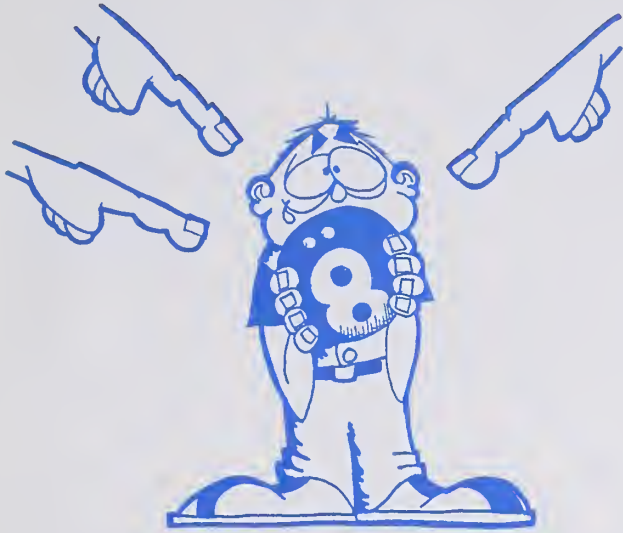
Ideas and opinions change as the years pass. When the USASA Benefit Association as founded five years ago, the articles of the Constitution seemed to satisfy and answer any of the requirements and questions the Benefit Association could pose.

Recently, members of the Association felt that the wording in the Constitution was ambiguous and they voted for a change. The results are as follows:

Article	For	Against
IV .....	4385	1865
V .....	5390	860
VI .....	5513	737
VII .....	4266	1984
VIII .....	5578	672
IX .....	5003	1247
X .....	5667	583



# Strike up a better game



- 1 . . . After picking out the best ball, run and stand in front of your favorite alley, thus giving no one a chance to bowl there.
- 2 . . . Before throwing the ball, have your captain call the attention of all the bowlers to your perfect stance.
- 3 . . . If you make a poor hit, always look at your thumb on the way back to the bench.
- 4 . . . If you make a strike, look around and show a big broad smile.
- 5 . . . If you make two strikes in a row, calmly and nonchalantly light a cigarette. Even if you don't smoke, light one anyway.
- 6 . . . If you make three strikes in a row, calmly and without smiling, walk back and chalk it up.
- 7 . . . If you throw the ball in the gutter, grab your leg

- quickly and limp to the bench, growling about slippery shoes or poor alleys.
- 8 . . . If you get a split, study the situation carefully, meanwhile thinking of the good-looking blonde on the next alley. After you are sure that you have made a good impression, then you had better make it . . . the spare.
- 9 . . . If you bowl a low game, tell the captain you did it on purpose to get a larger handicap. . . . If you haven't your own shoes or ball, remember that these are excellent excuses also.
- 10 . . . If a bowler on the opposing team makes a bum shot, laugh as loud as possible and attract everyone's attention.
- 11 . . . If your opponent makes a strike, always talk about horseshoes or four-leaf clovers.
- 12 . . . Never give the other team any credit, always talk about how funny they bowl. If they go over the foul line, ask them if they intend to walk down and kick the pins over.
- 13 . . . When marking scores, and no one is looking, it is always good to chisel a few more points than you made.
- 14 . . . If you miss an easy spare, laugh it off and alibi that you were trying a new approach or back swing.
- 15 . . . If your team loses a game, be sure to remind the lowest bowler that it was his fault. Call the on-lookers attention to this fact. Your whole team will appreciate this and relieve the guilt complex.
- 16 . . . If you lose several games, complain to the secretary, making sure you comment on the lousy bowlers on your team. The bowler making the most complaints is automatically elected secretary for the next year.

Reprinted from "The Leprechaun", USASA FS Augsburg

## SHAFT—Cont'd from p. 13

**How about Sidney Poitier? Why is it that young black kids don't relate to Sidney very well?**

Well it's a whole new ball game, pretty much. Simply, because to me, Sidney is my Jackie Robinson, and I dig him. I mean, the things that man had to go through . . . if it weren't for him, I wouldn't be here.

**He's a marvelous actor too, but in other words, he just doesn't have, I think James Brown would say there's something, a certain portion of soul, missing where Sidney's concerned. Right?**

I'll have to completely disagree with that. When you look at something like "Buck and the Preacher", Sidney has always managed to do what the times

call for. He couldn't do "Shaft" when he started because it wasn't that time.

**It wouldn't have been accepted by the public.**

Certainly, it wasn't that time. And now, he's always right on. Look, go back to "In the Heat of the Night". For the first time, Sidney smacked a white man on the big screen. He was 190 percent man, not because he was black, not because the other guy was white, but because he was a man . . .

**Richard, the other thing I want to know, it's kind of interesting to find a black film star, in fact a whole black group of stars, doing a black-orientated film in Africa. I mean that's kind of a whole bag in itself. How**

**does it feel to you and also, how do you think it's going to relate to the public?**

Well, I have no way of telling, at this point, how it's going to relate to the public, but I can say that this is the most gratifying work I've had. First of all, it's a beautiful feeling coming to this country, because I've never been here before. It's supposed to be the mother country, where it all started for us, and to come back and do a story of this nature, is a whole trip. I mean, the first time landing here, and going to Addis, a government of black people, all black people, and this is where it started. It's an overwhelming feeling."

*Reprinted from The Kagnew Gazelle*



Pigs and people squealed at Augsburg's ASA Day...  
proceeds went to the Benefit Association

